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JOINT DISTRICTS

of

THE BOROUGH OF QUEENBOROUGH

the

URBAN DISTRICT OF SHEERNESS

and

SHEPPEY RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1948

R. DUNCAN DEWAR
M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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Isle of Sheppey

(Medical Officer of Health)

JOINT COMMITTEE

1948

Chairman :
H. C. LOVE

Members :

Queenborough Town Council :
ALD. MRS. E. S. WEEKES, J.P.
ALD. G. R. STEVENS, J.P.

Sheerness Urban District Council :
A. G. COATS, J.P.
REV. A. B. MORLEY
C. F. SADDLETON
R. J. DAVIE, C.C.
J. G. WARD
R. W. STONE

Sheppey Rural District Council :
H. C. LOVE
T. H. DALE

Clerk :
HORACE V. STALLON, Solicitor (Retired 1.10.48)
J. GRIFFITHS (Appointed 1.10.48)

Medical Officer of Health :
R. DUNCAN DEWAR, M.B., CH.B., B.SC., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,
Trinity Road,
Sheerness.

April 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Isle of Sheppey Joint Medical Officer of Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Public Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Isle of Sheppey for the year 1948.

The year produced new low records for death rates, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates for England and Wales and this improvement has been reflected in the vital statistics for the three island Authorities.

Separate reports for the Borough of Queenborough, the Urban District of Sheerness and the Rural District of Sheppey are given later, but there are several matters which apply almost equally to all three, and in order to avoid repetition these have been placed in the first section of of the report.

This year will remain as a landmark in medical history because on 5th July, 1948, the National Health Service Act of 1946 came into force and it inaugurated a medical service in this country which is the most comprehensive service in the world. Some early difficulties were experienced because of the immediate and immense demand for treatment, particularly in the ophthalmic and dental services, but on the whole the various parts of the Act came into force with a smoothness and efficiency which was in contrast with the earlier disagreement.

The National Health Service Act has made some major alterations in the duties of District Medical Officers of Health by reason of the transfer of many duties to the Local Health Authorities. One duty which has not been wholly transferred is that of Health Education. This dull-sounding name covers an extensive field which is, in outline, to inform the population of all the ways in which health can be promoted and maintained. The information, if it is to be of any value, must be presented in an understandable and acceptable form ; it must be kept in line with medical discoveries and research and with the environmental improvements in the area. A major difficulty is that those for whom health education is most necessary are the ones who are least interested and are least able to provide for themselves a reasonable habitation.

Although 1948 was a year of continued austerity and at times a year of frustration, considerable progress was made in the improvements of living conditions, particularly of those persons in the lower income groups. This improvement was due not only to the building of more houses, but to the public demand for better conditions fostered by a more enlightened public opinion. Progress may, perhaps, be better appreciated if one compares the condition of the poorer children in the years following World War I with a similar group to-day.

In spite of this progress much remains to be done, not only in providing more houses, but in showing how they may be used to the best

advantage, particularly by those families that have previously never had what would ordinarily be considered a satisfactory home. A drawback to a health education programme is that even if nothing is done there is always some progress towards improvement, but a hastening of this progress will not only provide the benefits of better health but will add to the care which is given to the houses and to the other amenities which are provided for the public use.

In conclusion I would like to thank you for your continued encouragement and to thank the staffs of all three authorities for their help at all times. I would like to make particular mention of Mr. H. V. Stallon, who acted as Clerk to this Committee from its formation until his retirement in September, 1948. He has always very willingly helped and advised me in my work whenever I have consulted him and I greatly appreciate his assistance and co-operation. I would also like to mention Mr. F. Pankhurst to whom I am indebted for his willing assistance throughout the year and for his preparation of much of the statistical material for this report.

Your obedient servant,

R. Duncan Dewar,

Medical Officer of Health.

POPULATION

The Isle of Sheppey is divided into three local authority areas and the boundaries can be distinguished with fair accuracy because of the concentration of buildings or the lack of them.

The Sheerness boundary runs approximately along the canal from Barton's Point to West Minster. To the north-west the area is almost completely built up, whereas to the south-east there are practically no buildings within half-a-mile of the canal. Queenborough also has a concentration of buildings though the limitation of the borough boundary is not as distinct.

The table below gives the number of persons per acre and from this it would appear that whilst Sheerness is amongs the most densely populated areas in Kent, Queenborough is comparatively sparsely populated. In the Borough of Queenborough, however, the foreshore and water account for about half the acreage and that portion of the land which is used for housing has a population density approximating to that of Sheerness.

The table gives the Registrar-General's estimate of populations for the three districts at mid-1948 with acreage and density and comparison of the population with the previous year and with the population for 1931 when the last census was taken.

District	Acreage inclusive of water	Persons per acre	Population mid-1948	Increase or decrease of population compared with 1947	1931
Queenborough M.B. ...	1,441	2.1	3,018	+3.3%	+2.7%
Sheerness U.D.	961	15.4	14,680	+2.5%	-12.3%
Sheppey R.D.	19,949	0.45	8.883	+4.4%	+53.6%

MALARIA AND MOSQUITO CONTROL

Two cases of malaria, which were undoubtedly contracted in this country, were notified during 1948 and although there is little chance of a major outbreak there may possibly be some increase in the number of cases during 1949.

The variety of mosquito which is reponsible for the transmission of malaria in the area is the *Anopheles maculipennis atroparvus.* The insect will feed with equal readiness on man or on domestic animals and it is consequently found in large numbers in pig-styes, cowsheds, stables and other animal houses where it is less disturbed than in dwelling houses. For the prevention of malaria the spraying of all such animal houses with a D.D.T. solution or a similar compound is of major importance, and so far as practicable this was carried out in 1948.

The prevention of relapse cases of malaria by the medical administration of paludrine, a comparatively new anti-malarial drug, has also been strongly advocated.

Ditches, dykes and standing water in the neighbourhood of houses have also been sprayed with oil or with an oily solution of D.D.T. and this has further reduced the number of mosquitoes. There is, however, a very large number of biting insects which although they transmit no disease cause a great deal of discomfort during the summer months. Some varieties breed in damp earth and their effective control in an area such as this is impracticable.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. P. G. Shute, F.R.E.S., Assistant Malarial Officer of the Ministry of Health, for his help and advice.

NUTRITION

An opportunity was taken during school medical inspections to record the height and weight of some groups of children presented for medical inspection. The numbers are too small and the groups too limited to make any statistical comparison, but the figures compare favourably with those published for other areas of the county and are markedly better than pre-war averages. The records are summarised below.

	Number examined	Mean age at examination	Ave. height in inches	Ave. weight in lbs.
Entrants to school life—				
Boys	112	5.28	43.0	43.52
Girls	101	5.31	42.8	43.0
Children born in 1937—				
Boys	155	10.58	55.45	74.92
Girls	190	10.68	54.5	70.0

THE MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1948

These Regulations came into force on 1st April, 1948, and standardised the fees payable for notification of infectious disease. Two shillings and sixpence is payable to the doctor if the case occurs in his private practice, while the fee is one shilling if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of any public body or institution.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The numbers of children under the age of 5 years who have completed a full course of immunisation during the first six months of 1948 are as follows :—

Queenborough	28
Sheerness	138
Sheppey	116

BUILDING LICENCES

Changes in building licensing procedure occurred in 1948 as follows :

As from 1st July, 1948, Local authorities were authorised to to deal with housing work only, and the "free" limit for housing work to be carried out without licence was raised from £10 to £100 for the period 1st July, 1948-30th June, 1949.

Unpaid Labour—Value is now included in cost of building as work carried out in excess of free limit is subject to licence whether labour is paid or unpaid.

"U" licences can now no longer be issued by the local authority except in special circumstances.

The following building licences were issued by the Island Local Authorities during the year.

	For over £100	Less than £100
Queenborough Town Council	1	22
Sheerness Urban District Council	11	102
Sheppey Rural District Council	19	117

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE ISLE OF SHEPPEY

The Kent County Council is the Local Health Authority and is responsible for providing the following services:—Care of mothers and young children ; Midwifery ; Health visiting ; Home nursing ; Vaccination and immunisation ; Ambulance services ; Prevention of illness, care and after care ; Domestic help and Mental health.

The report on these services will be made by the County Medical Officer, but particulars of the clinics, etc., are given below. The list of Officers is given at the end of this section.

Ante-Natal Clinics

The midwives working in the area are also in attendance at the clinics.

Queenborough : Rear of Town Hall, Whiteway Road. 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Sheerness : Welfare Centre, Marine Parade. Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

Sheppey : Liberty Hall, Minster. 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 9 a.m.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Queenborough : Rear of Town Hall, Whiteway Road. Every Monday at 2 p.m.

Sheerness : Welfare Centre, Marine Parade. Every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m. Toddlers, 1st Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Sheppey : Eastchurch, Working Men's Club. 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Minster, Liberty Hall. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Halfway, Conservative Hall. Every Friday at 2 p.m.

Women's Welfare Clinic

Sheerness : Welfare Centre, Marine Parade. 1st and 3rd Monday each month.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Queenborough : Facilities available at every Infant Welfare Clinic.

Sheerness : At the Welfare Centre on the 1st Tuesday and 1st Friday of each month.

Sheppey : Facilities available at every Infant Welfare Clinic.

Ambulance Stations

Sheerness (St. John), Council Depot, Trinity Road. Phone : Sheerness 2663.

Neighbouring Ambulance Stations are situated at Sittingbourne Faversham, Chatham and Rochester.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This scheme is at present administered for the County Council by the local Health Visitors.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Visiting Tuberculosis Officer is Dr. S. Roy C. Price, and the Clinic is held at Granville Villa, Granville Road, Sheerness, on the first third and fifth Thursday of the month from 12 noon until 2 p.m.

Special provisions for persons suffering from tuberculosis are available through the Kent County Council or through the Kent Council of Social Services, 1, Holmside Terrace, Folkestone. Telephone : Folkestone 2333.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The Visiting Venereologist is Dr. Ockwell, and the Clinic is held at 61, Alma Road, Sheerness, men attending from 10-11 a.m. and women from 11-12 noon every Saturday.

THOLOGICAL SERVICE

The County Laboratory is situated at the County Hall, Maidstone, d provides a free and comprehensive service for medical practitioners. utine samples of water and milk are sent to the Laboratory for mination and assistance is also available in the event of epidemics.

OSPITAL SERVICES

On 5th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the South Eastern tropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The Sheppey General Hospital (previously known as the County spital, Sheppey) has 104 beds, 21 maternity, and provides in-patient atment for general medical and surgical cases and for midwifery.

Out-patient sessions are held at the following times :—

nday	10 a.m.	Ear, nose and throat	Mr. Gill
nday	2 p.m.	Surgical	Dr. P. Berry
onday	2 p.m.	Ante-Natal	Dr. F. Schmelz
esday	2 p.m.	Medical	Dr. D. H. Mills
dnesday	10 a.m.	Rheumatism and Asthma	Dr. D. H. Mills
ednesday	2 p.m.	Gynaecological	Dr. F. Schmelz
hursday	2 p.m.	Surgical	Dr. F. Clutterbuck

In addition, Mr. J. H. Mayer attends at the Orthopædic Clinic on Second Wednesday of each month at 2 p.m. X-ray facilities are o available at the hospital.

VER HOSPITAL

Keycol Hill Isolation Hospital normally takes all infectious cases quiring hospital treatment, but special arrangements exist for the treatnt of smallpox and for the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum.

HOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Medical and dental inspections are provided at regular intervals for children attending schools maintained by the Kent Education Comttee. As far as practicable parents are given the opportunity to attend the occasion of *all* inspections and of the *first* dental inspection of the pil.

The following specialist clinic services are provided by the Council.

Ophthalmic.

Diseases of ear, nose and throat.

Speech.

Child Guidance.

Orthopædic.

Patients attend by appointment.

Clinics for dental and orthodontic services and a minor ailment nic are held at Granville Villa, Granville Road, Sheerness.

County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer :

Dr. A. Elliott, County Hall, Maidstone. Maidstone 4321

Area Medical Officer :

Dr. W. A. Muir, Gillingham Corporation. Gillingham 59021

District Officer : Telephone

Mr. W. I. Porter, 12, West Street, Faversham 256

Assistant District Officer :

Mr. M. Clegg, Welfare Centre, Sheerness 264

Health Visitor, Queenborough :

Miss E. A. Johnson, School Clinic, Sheerness 255

Health Visitor Sheernees :

Miss F. G. Jones, Welfare Centre, Marine Parade, Sheerness 273

Health Visitor, Sheppey :

Miss G. Parry, School Clinic, Granville Road, Sheerness 255

Midwives and Home Nurses :

Queenborough :

Miss M. M. Deegan, 55, Harold Street, Queenborough 2147

Sheerness :

Miss Rumbelow, Senior Queen's Nurse, 322, High Street, Sheerness 213

Sheppey :

Miss Q. K. Hoperoft, 80, The Broadway, Minster 239
Miss E. E. Lonnon, 5, Queen's Road, Minster 238
Miss D. W. Page, Cositor, Waverley Avenue, Minster 203

Hospitals :

Sheppey General Hospital	Minster	316
Faversham Cottage Hospital	Faversham	2194
Sittingbourne and District Memorial Hospital,	Sittingbourne	19
Keycol Hill Hospital (infectious diseases)	Newington	222
Milton Institution	Sittingbourne	68

Medical Loan Depots :

Sheerness (B.R.C.S.), 4, Dockyard Terrace. By appointment with Mrs. Baillie. Sheerness 2211.

Ministry of National Insurance :

Sheerness Local Office : 133/5, High Street, Sheerness. Sheerness 2423

Kent Council of Social Services :

1, Holmside Terrace, Folkestone. Folkestone 2333

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population							
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Ac. Poliomyel & Polioenceph	Pneumonia
England and Wales	17·9	0·42	10·8	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·51	0·03	0·01	0·41
Borough of Queenborough ...	24·8	1·00	11·6	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·33	0·00	0·00	0·00
Sheerness Urban District ...	21·2	0·54	12·9	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·52	0·00	0·07	0·21
Sheppey Rural District ...	21·1	0.56	9·0	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·34	0·00	0·00	0·22

MATERNAL AND INFANTILE MORTALITY

	Queenborough				Sheerness				Sheppey Rural				England & Wales			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	67·8	27·0	55·5	66·7	25·9	56·3	28·0	16·1	5·5	38·0	44·6	21·4	46·0	43·0	41·0	34·0
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 related births	0·0	0·0	6·8	6·8	3·7	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	2·4	5·6	4·4	5·8	3·3
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0·0	13·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	5·2	1·79	1·43	1·17	1·02
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	0·0	0·0	0·0	38·4	3·63	3·29	2·74	12·5	0·0	0·0	4·4	0·0	9·93	8·50	7·16	6·89
Still-births per 1,000 of population	0·0	0·68	0·0	1·0	0·38	0·14	0·56	0·54	1·05	0·49	0·35	0·56	0·46	0·53	0·50	9·42

VITAL STATISTICS

Queenborough, Sheerness and Sheppey Rural, 1945-46-47-48

District	Year	Estimated Population	Live Births			Deaths				
			Total	Illegitimate and Rate per cent	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	Infant Deaths under 1 year		Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Total	Illegitimate	
Queenborough	1945	2,685	59	3 or 5·1%	21·9	38	14·2	4	0	67·8
	1946	2,901	74	5 or 6·8%	25·5	31	10·7	2	0	27·0
	1947	2,921	72	1 or 1·4%	24·6	33	11·3	4	0	55·5
	1948	3,018	75	5 or 6·7%	24·8	35	11·6	5	0	66·7
Sheerness	1945	13,280	270	30 or 11·1%	20·3	171	12·9	7	1	25·9
	1946	14,070	302	20 or 6·6%	21·4	183	13·0	17	0	56·3
	1947	14,320	357	22 or 6·1%	24·9	198	13·8	10	1	28·0
	1948	14,680	311	19 or 6·3%	21·2	190	12·9	5	1	16·1
Sheppey Rural	1945	7,599	183	15 or 8·2%	24·1	71	9·3	1	0	5·5
	1946	8,236	184	11 or 6·0%	22·3	96	11·6	7	0	38·0
	1947	8,504	224	15 or 6·7%	26·3	112	13·2	10	0	44·6
	1948	8,883	187	13 or 6·9%	21·1	80	9·0	4	0	21·4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. CASE RATE

	Case Rate per 1,000 Population															
	Queenborough				Sheerness				Sheppey Rural				England and Wales			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948
Typhoid Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Paratyphoid Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·03
Scarlet Fever	0·00	2·06	1·71	3·64	0·82	0·78	0·56	0·82	0·53	0·48	0·82	0·23	1·89	1·38	1·37	1·73
Whooping Cough	0·74	0·00	3·42	2·32	0·22	1·56	5·51	3·27	0·53	0·73	9·41	5·74	1·64	2·28	2·22	3·42
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·70	0·07	0·00	0·12	0·12	0·11	0·46	0·28	0·13	0·08
Erysipelas	0·37	0·00	0·68	0·00	0·22	0·28	0·42	0·61	0·13	0·73	0·23	0·45	0·22	0·25	0·19	0·21
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Measles	42·04	1·37	18·83	2·98	15·28	2·98	16·68	1·43	24·98	1·94	22·58	6·08	11·67	3·92	9·41	9·34
Pneumonia	0·37	0·34	0·00	0·00	1·13	0·57	1·12	0·41	2·76	3·03	2·59	0·56	0·87	0·89	0·79	0·73

Queenborough Town Council

1948

Mayor : Alderman Mrs. E. S. Weekes, j.p.

Deputy Mayor : Alderman G. R. Stevens

Aldermen :

J. S. Bills, j.p.

R. J. Jennings, c.c.

Councillors :

Mrs. M. Dobner

Miss D. L. Wood

J. Bentley

G. H. Bourne

F. E. Cackett

E. G. Dines

B. M. Luck

W. L. E. Mason

E. Thompson

W. J. Underwood

W. C. T. Weekes

R. J. Wellard

Town Clerk : F. Marshall

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector : W. F. Dodds

Public Health Department,
Trinity Road,
Sheerness.

April 1949.

To the Town Council of Queenborough

Mr. Mayor, Alderman and Councillors,

I am able to report that the health of the people of Queenborough was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout 1948.

The maternity and child welfare services in the town had previously been administered by the Kent County Council so that when the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into force there was little change. Thanks are due to the voluntary workers who have maintained their interest and continued their work for the benefit of the people of Queenborough.

A summary of the health services provided by the Kent County Council within the town has been included in the first section of this report and it has consequently been omitted from the Queenborough report.

The housing programme has progressed satisfactorily and building commenced towards the end of the year on the new housing estate at Rushenden.

Every effort was made by the Council to secure the improvement of road conditions in the Rushenden area but the policy of strict economy in all capital expenditure prevented any satisfactory progress.

I have to thank you and your staff for the assistance and encouragement which has been given to me throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

R. Duncan Dewar,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF QUEENBOROUGH

Area (acres)	Land	725	1,441 acres
	Water	263	
	Foreshore	453	

Population estimated for mid-1948 by Registrar General ...	3,018
Number of inhabited houses in 1948	832
Rateable Value	£16,329
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£70

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	70	29	41
Illegitimate	5	3	2
Total	75	32	42
Still Births—	3	2	1
Deaths—	35	15	20

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	24.8
Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	38.5
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	11.6

Deaths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	—
Other puerperal causes	0	—
Total	0	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	66.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	71.4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population of the area is 3,018. This is an increase over the figure for 1947 of 97, the increase for the 1946-47 period being 20.

The number of live births registered during the year was 75, giving a birth rate of 24.8 per 1,000 of population. This is 6.9 above the rate for England and Wales and 0.2 above the figure for the previous year. 5 of the births, or 6.7 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of deaths registered during 1948 was 35, equivalent to a death rate of 11.6. This is an increase of 0.3 compared with 1947 and the rate is 0.8 above that for Engalnd and Wales.

The number of children who died before reaching the age of 1 year was 5, cquivalent to an Infant Mortality rate of 66.7. The rate for England and Wales was 34.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of acute infectious diseases notified was considerably smaller than in the previous year. There was some increase in notifications of scarlet fever which was due to a small outbreak during the months of May and June, but there was a considerable drop in the number of cases of measles and whooping cough. There was no case of diphtheria and there were no deaths from any of the acute notifiable infectious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS

Six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year but no new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at the end of 1948 was pulmonary 19, non-pulmonary 1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The town water supply is obtained from two wells at Rushenden. One well is 213 fect deep and has a 7 inch bore hole descending a further 157 feet to a total depth of 370 feet. The other well is 250 feet feet deep, with an 18 inch bore hole, extending to a total depth of 460 feet. The two wells, which are 60 feet apart are connected by a tunnel which is 207 feet below the surface. The rest level of thc water is 161 feet below the surface. Two similar pumps are installed each with an approximate capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour. There are two reservoirs with storage capacities of 80,000 gallons and 175,000 gallons respectively. All domestic premises are supplied with water from this source.

The total quantity of water supplied during 1948 was 41,700,000 gallons of which 28,513,000 gallons was for domestic use, the remainder being for trade purposes. This is equivalent to a daily consumption of 37.8 gallons per head for all purposes, of which 25.8 gallons were for domestic consumption.

Bacteriological examination of the water was made at monthly intervals, but three additional samples were taken following reports which were less satisfactory than the usual standard. The results are summarised below.

Source	Number of Samples taken	Number of organisms per cc capable of growth at 37°C: Average of all Samples	37°C: Highest in any Sample	22°C: Average of all Samples	22°C: Highest in any Sample	Number of samples in which *B.coli* (presumptive) present in 100 cc or less
Rushenden waterworks Untreated	14	82	634	383	3,429	10
Rushenden waterworks Treated	15	19	82	111	630	1

Two samples of untreated water contained typical *B.coli*. The *B.coli* which were found in the other samples were not typical.

Some of the factories have their own bores or wells from which water is used for industrial purposes and British Railways have a well, water from which was at one time used for domestic purposes. None of the water from these sources is chlorinated and none of it is now used for drinking or domestic purposes.

SMOKE NUISANCES, ETC.

Several complaints were made during January concerning the amount of smoke and grit which was being allowed to escape from factory chimneys. It was found that the cause was mainly due to the inferior quality of the solid fuel being used and the alteration in stoking methods occasioned thereby. Conditions improved with the supply of better quality fuel.

The Council considered the making of byelaws under Section 104 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but decided not to proceed with the matter.

Complaints were made during the early part of the year concerning the excessive amount of acid which was being allowed to escape from the Sulphuric Acid plant of the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Works, Queenborough. A report on the matter was made to the Council in February, 1948. It was found that the concentration of acid allowed to escape was below the standard required by the Alkali Inspector. The Company, nevertheless, increased the height of the chimney on the sulphuric acid plant and this has assisted in reducing the discomfort in the neighbourhood.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A system of controlled tipping is used for the disposal of household refuse. The tip is situated on the Council's site in close proximity to the Sheerness site at West Minster. The covering material used is mainly ash and clinker obtained from the factories in the town, as soil is difficult to obtain in this area. Certain materials are collected separately or separated after collection and are sold as salvage.

Sewage collects by gravity into two main tide-lock storage tanks, where only the larger solids are removed before the sewage is discharged into the sea.

No major alterations in the drainage system were made during 1948.

HOUSING

The housing programme progressed fairly satisfactorily during 1948. The first Borough Road housing scheme comprising 32 houses was completed by June. A further six houses of the two bedroom type were erected on three sites in the High Street and building had commenced on the Rushenden site before the end of the year. The number of new houses completed for the Council during 1948 was 18, while three were completed by private enterprise.

The following figures show the total post-war housing construction in Queenborough.

New houses completed for the Council	38
New houses under construction for the Council ...	20
Tenders approved, but building not commenced ...	20
New houses completed by private enterprise ...	3
New houses under construction by private enterprise	Nil

Requisitioned property also provides accommodation for 6 families.

Following a survey of the housing applicants at the end of 1948, it was found that there were 134 "live" applications for Council houses, which included 15 applications for aged persons dwellings.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number of visits of all kinds made by the Inspector ... 347

Notices served :—

Statutory	2
Informal	89

A.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	68
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	201
2	(a) Number of houses (included under sub-head 1 (a) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925 and 1932)	0
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	0
3	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
4	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	68

B.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	66

C.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

1	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :	
	(i) by owners	2
	(ii) by Local Authority in default of owner ...	0

2 Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 0

3 Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

Nuisances and defects remedied during the year :—

Defective sanitary accommodation	17
Drainage repaired	4
Drainage cleansed	36
Water supplies	11
Refuse receptacles	17
Dampness	29
Roofs and rain water pipes	11
Floors	6
Walls and ceilings	9
Windows and ventilation	7
Miscellaneous	Nil

Premises or Occupations controlled by Byelaws or Regulations :—

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1947	No. of defects and faults found	No. of faults and defects remedied
akehouses	2	8	Nil	Nil
airies	3	14	Nil	Nil
aughterhouses—Licensed ...	1	6	Nil	Nil
ther food preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	2	8	Nil	Nil
ffensive Trades	1	56	9	9

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH :

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
actories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
actories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority .	10	48	Nil	Nil
ther premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

	No. found	No. remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	No. of prosecutions
Sections 1 to 6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 and 111): Nil.

UNSOUND FOOD

The amount of food condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption was 96lbs.

Meat	6lbs.
Milk	66lbs.
Fruit and Vegetable	24lbs.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease ...	12
Number of rooms disinfested for verminous conditions	4
Number of Council houses disinfested for verminous conditions ...	Nil

MILK SUPPLY

Number of producers	2
Number of producer retailers	1
Number of retailers	4

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

I am indebted to Mr. S. Strugnell, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the Borough of Queenborough during the year 1948.

	Number of samples		Number of samples
Vinegar	1	Flour	1
Barley Kernels	1	Coffee	1
Mustard	1	Cocoa	1
Sugar	1	Milk	38

Action taken:

(a) Selling Gin containing 14.2% excess water. Fined £10 and £3 3s. costs.

(b) Milk slightly deficient in fat. Contained 2.9% fat. Further samples taken and found to be genuine.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1948

Compared with 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
n rate per 1,000 of population	9·4	14·2	10·7	11·3	11·6
t Mortality per 1,000 births ...	14·3	67·8	27·0	55·5	66·7
rate per 1,000 of population	26·4	21·9	25·5	24·6	24·8
fiable Infectious Diseases, ex-cluding Tuberculosis	36	117	12	72	30
s of Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–
s of Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–
s of Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–
s of Scarlet Fever	9	–	6	5	11
s of Malaria	–	–	–	–	–
s of Whooping Cough	14	2	–	10	7
s of Measles	13	113	4	55	9
s of Tuberculosis notified ...	1	2	1	3	6
hs from Tuberculosis	4	4	3	1	1

INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

onth	Sex	Age	Cause
ary	Male	9 months	Amyotonia congenita
ary	Female	2 days	Congenital malformation
ary	Female	4 days	Prematurity
ch	Female	2 days	Prematurity
	Female	5 weeks	Enteritis

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district. MALES							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years
1 Typhoid & parat. fevers ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7 Other Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 Syphilitic diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9 Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Ac. polio-myel & polio-enceph	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 Ac. inf. encephalitis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Cancer, stomach & duodenum	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 Cancer, breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 Cancer, all other sites ...	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17 Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19 Heart Disease	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 Other circulatory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21 Bronchitis	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
22 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23 Other respiratory diseases ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
24 Ulcer, stomach or duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26 Appendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27 Other digestive diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28 Nephritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29 Maternal sepsis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Other maternal causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Premature birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Congenital mal., birth injury, infant diseases ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
33 Suicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34 Road traffic accidents ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 Other violent causes ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
36 All other causes	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
All causes	15	1	–	–	–	1	1	2

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district. FEMALES								
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
Typhoid & parat. fevers ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilitic diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ac. polio-myel & polio-enceph	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ac. inf. encephalitis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer of uterus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer, stomach & duodenum	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cancer, breast	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cancer, all other sites ...	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Heart Disease	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Other circulatory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other respiratory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ulcer, stomach or duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Appendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other digestive diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nephritis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Maternal sepsis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other maternal causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Premature birth	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital mal., birth injury, infant diseases ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road traffic accidents ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other violent causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other causes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
All causes	20	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1948

Disease	Notified			Number removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths registered.
	Total	Males	Females		
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	11	3	8	11	–
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	–	3	–	–
Malaria	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–
Cerebro-spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	9	5	4	–	–
Whooping Cough	7	2	5	–	–
Totals	30	10	20	11	–

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	At all ages	At Ages and Years											
		Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	11	–	–	–	1	1	8	–	–	1	–	–	–
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Malaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cerebro-spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	9	1	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	7	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	30	2	5	3	5	2	9	–	1	3	–	–	–

TUBERCULOSIS

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 to 5 years ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 to 15 years ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 25 years ...	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
25 to 35 years ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 to 45 years ...	2	–.	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 to 55 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55 to 65 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals ...	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	–

Sheerness Urban District Council

1948

Chairman : J. G. WARD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : C. F. SADDLETON

Councillors :

A. G. COATS, J.P.
MRS. A. DURANT, J.P.
MRS. E. TILTMAN
REV. H. BRIDGES
W. C. BUTTERWORTH
R. J. DAVIE, C.C.
REV. A. B. MORLEY
H. E. MORRIS, J.P.
A. F. STANDEN
R. W. STONE

Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Committee :

Chairman : A. F. STANDEN

Councillors :

MRS. A. DURANT, J.P.
MRS. E. TILTMAN
W. C. BUTTERWORTH
REV. H. BRIDGES

Co-opted Members :

MRS. HARFOOT
MRS. STOCK

Clerk to the Council :

H. V. STALLON, Solicitor (Retired 31st March, 1949)
J. GRIFFITHS (Appointed 22nd March, 1949)

Surveyor : K. SCOTT, M.INST.M. AND CY.E., A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspector : D. E. JACOB, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitor : MISS F. G. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Public Health Department,
Trinity Road,
Sheerness.

April 1949.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Sheerness Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into force on 5th July, 1948, transferred to the Kent County Council the responsibility for the personal health services which the Sheerness Urban District Council had provided as a Welfare Authority. It was only to be expected that the transfer of these functions would be regarded with regret by those people who had worked so hard and so long to establish and improve the health services of the town, but it is very gratifying to note that the voluntary workers at the clinics have continued their excellent work and that the transfer to the Kent County Council was effected without any impairment whatever of the services provided for the public.

The particulars of these services which are given in this report will be confined to the first half of 1948 only. Subsequent progress will be the subject of a report by the County Medical Officer.

The water supply of Sheerness has continued to cause some concern. Negotiations with a view to improving the quantity of the supply and providing for future needs were continued with the Ministry of Health, the Kent County Council and neighbouring Local Authorities, during which consideration was given to the summary of the Ministry's Report on Water Supplies in the County of Kent prepared by Mr. A. R. Vail and the Hydro-geological Survey of Kent prepared by Messrs. Herbert Lapworth Partners.

Towards the end of the year it appeared again that Eastchurch Aerodrome would be available for civil housing and a close survey was made of the number of applicants on the housing list who would be willing to accept accommodation there. Consideration was also given to the technical details of alterations necessary, cost, administration, etc., but it was finally decided that the aerodrome was more urgently required for other purposes, a decision which was received with much regret.

Amongst the many other matters which have been considered by the Council, mention may be made of the clearance of unfit dwellings, particularly in the Mile Town area ; the provision of public slipper baths ; improvements in the disposal of household refuse and provision for the destruction of stray animals. These are reported upon in detail in the following pages.

I would like to thank you for your encouragement and the staff

r their co-operation and assistance throughout the year. I would like make particular mention of Mr. H. V. Stallon, the former Clerk to e Council, whose valuable advice was always so readily available.

Your obedient servant,

R. DUNCAN DEWAR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SHEERNESS URBAN DISTRICT

Area (acres)	961
Population estimated for mid-1948 by Registrar-General ...	14,680
Number of inhabited houses in 1948	4,108
Rateable Value	£108,870
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£463

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births—	Total	Male	Female		
Legitimate	292	157	135	Birth rate per 1,000 of	
Illegitimate	19	14	5	the estimated resident	
Total	311	171	140	population	21.2
Still Births—	8	6	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	25.1
Deaths—	190	103	87	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	12.9

Deaths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	—
Other puerperal causes	0	—
Total	0	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	16.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	52.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.7
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	0

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population of the ea is 14,680. The increase over the figure for 1947 is 360, the increase r the 1946-47 period being 250.

The number of live births registered during the year was 319 giving birth rate of 21.2 per 1,000 of population. This is 3.3 above the rate r England and Wales, but 3.7 below the figure for the previous year. ineteen of the births or 6.3 per cent. were illegitimate.

The number of deaths registered during 1948 was 190, equivalent a death rate of 12.9. This is a decrease of 0.9 compared with 1947 id the rate is 2.1 above that for the whole country.

The number of children who died before reaching the age of one ar was five, equivalent to an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.1. The rate r England and Wales was 34. The low Infant Mortality Rate is very tisfactory, but the number of deaths which might have been expected om causes over which medical science has at present little or no control, ould give a somewhat higher rate. It is, therefore, evident that the Infant lortality Rate in Sheerness has arisen by chance and although it is atifying, it is not a reliable guide.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a considerable decrease in the total number of notifications of infectious disease in comparison with the previous year. This as mainly due to the much smaller number of cases of measles and hooping cough.

Only one case of diphtheria was notified. In the investigations which llowed no diphtheria carriers were discovered.

Three cases of malaria were notified. In one case the diagnosis ould not afterwards be confirmed, but in the other two cases the infection had been contracted in this country.

One case of poliomyelitis and one of polioencephalitis were notified. In both cases the patients were adults and investigation did not stablish contact with any other known case or with each other. The atient suffering from polioencephalitis died after a short illness.

The number of new notifications of tuberculosis was 13, pulmonary 1, and non-pulmonary 2, and the number of deaths registered due to uberculosis was 8, all pulmonary. The number of cases remaining on he register at the end of 1948 was pulmonary 81 and non-pulmonary 22.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The following figures relate to the period January 1st to July 4th, he County Council having administered this service since July 5th. ttendances at Infant Welfare Centre—

Total number of children who first attended and who on the date f their first attendance were—

(a) under one year of age	149
(b) over one year of age	38

Total number of children who attended at the Centre who were—

(a) under one year of age	228
(b) over one year of age	355

Visits paid by the Health Visitor—

To expectant mothers—first visits	27
total visits	28
To children under one year of age—first visits	174
total visits	450
To children between one year and five years of age	881

Ante-Natal Clinics—

Number of mothers attending clinics	183
Total number of attendances	564
Number of maternity cases for which Domestic Help was provided	29
Number of mothers referred to Dental Surgeon (by arrangement with Kent Education Committee)	35
Number of children referred to Dental Surgeon	4
Number of children referred to Ophthalmologist	10

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against Whooping Cough which had been started at the Infant Welfare Clinic in Sheerness towards the end of 1946, was continued throughout the year. As the responsibility for immunisation was transferred to the Kent County Council on 5th July, 1948, the following figures refer to the first half of 1948 only.

	Partially	Completely
Number of children below the age of 5 years immunised at 1/1/48 ...	246	143
Number of children below the age of 5 years immunised at 4/6/48 ...	233	300

During the first half of 1948 there were only 17 cases of whooping cough notified in children below the age of 5 years in Sheerness. Of these only one child had received a full course of immunisation, but the number of cases is so small that it is of little use in assessing the efficiency of immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Particulars of diphtheria immunisation will be found in the first section of the report.

WATER SUPPLY

Water for domestic purposes is obtained from deep bores at Trinity Road and Sheerness East pumping stations and water is also supplied in bulk by the Sheppey Water Company. Considerable mechanical difficulties were encountered at the Trinity Road Station during 1947 but, following modifications, the submersible electric pump was brought into use again early in 1948 and it continued to function very satisfactorily throughout the year.

Approximately 95% of the inhabited houses have a piped water supply into the house and the remainder are supplied by stand pipe. The population supplied numbers 14,680.

The total quantity of water consumed was 158,322,800 gallons, of hich 12,295,000 gallons were supplied in bulk by Sheppey Water ompany. This is equivalent to a consumption of 29.5 gallons per head the population per day for all purposes and is an increase of 1.4 gallons er the figure for 1947.

It is estimated that of the above 29.5 gallons the amount used for dustrial purposes was 2.1 gallons.

The water supply is cut off for 7 or 8 hours each night in order conserve water, but during December, 1948, a 24 hour supply was aintained. During the period the average daily quantity of water taken om the Sheppey Water Company was 69,300 gallons, an increase of ,000 gallons above the average daily quantity for the previous 9 onths ; the increase in total consumption being approximately $10\frac{1}{2}\%$

The 24 hour supply was discontinued in January, 1949. The un-sirability of an intermittent supply has been stressed in previous ports. All water is chlorinated before distribution and samples of treated d untreated water are taken at monthly intervals for bacteriological amination. The results of examination are summarised below.

Source supply	Number of Samples taken	Number of organisms per cc capable of growth at 37°C: Average of all Samples	37°C: Highest in any Sample	22°C: Average of all Samples	22°C: Highest in any Sample	Number of samples in which *B.coli* (presumptive) present in 100 ccs or less
rinity Road Ntreated	13	22	95	66	250	4
rinity Road reated	25	9	62	31	156	3
eerness East Jntreated	12	18	91	90	951	1
reated	24	42	747	80	492	2

A typical *B.coli* was found in one treated sample from the Trinity oad source on 5th February, 1948. In all other cases the *B.coli* were ot typical.

The reports of the chemical analyses are as follows :—

	Sheernest East	Trinity Road
	Parts per 100,000	
otal solid residue	60.0	59.5
hlorine	5.3	6.4
ree Ammonia	0.08	0.02
lbuminoid Ammonia	None	None
itrogen as Nitrates	0.05	0.05
itrogen as Nitrites	Present	Present
xygen absorbed, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 26.7°C ...	0.009	0.013
xygen absorbed, 4 hours at 26.7°C ...	0.016	0.026
oxic metals	Not detected	Not detected
ree chlorine on receipt	None	None

Hardness—		
Permanent	2.2	None
Temporary	21.8	15.6
Total	24.0	15.6
pH	7.98	7.64

REFUSE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Household refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Council's site at West Minster. This has for many years been unsatisfactory because adequate quantities of material for covering are not available and a system of properly controlled tipping cannot be instituted. The tip is permanently on fire and a considerable nuisance exists ; complaints are mainly on account of smoke, dust, flies and rats. Efforts have been made to reduce the nuisance from flies and rats with considerable effect, but the method of disposal remains quite unsatisfactory and is the subject of justifiable complaint from residents in that area.

A proposal was put forward to use the western end of the canal at West Minster for controlled tipping and this would have had the advantage that the raised earth bank would have provided a sufficient amount of earth to allow proper controlled tipping and so avoid any local nuisance. Unfortunately the approach to the site which involves crossing the railway has presented difficulties which have not yet been overcome, but it is hoped that an alternative approach may be arranged.

A proposal to build a destructor which would serve the whole island was found to be impracticable.

No major alterations have been carried out to the sewage system. Sewage is collected at two main pumping stations and after removal of the larger solids is discharged into the sea without further treatment.

HOUSING

Fair progress in the erection of houses for the Council was maintained throughout 1948. The No. 1 site designed for 128 houses and 6 old persons bungalows was completed apart from minor work in clearing up the site. Two other war-destroyed houses and two cottages on the sewage works site, intended for the attendants, were also completed.

The No. 3 site, which occupies the area between St. George's Avenue and New Road to the south-west of the town, is designed for 202 houses and much of the preliminary work of laying roads and sewers had been completed during the previous year. By the end of 1948, fifty houses were in course of construction on this site and some of them were nearing completion.

The number of houses completed was an advance on the number completed during the previous year and the housing need in the area is not quite so urgent, but a survey of applications made at the end of 1948 and an additional survey early in 1949 showed that the number of live applications for Council houses was 592 which included 47 applications for old persons bungalows.

The following figures show the provision of new houses during 1948 and during the whole post-war period.

	1948	Post-war period
Council houses—		
Temporary houses completed	—	46
Permanent houses completed	74	138
Temporary houses under construction 31st December, 1948	Nil	
Permanent houses under construction 31st December, 1948	50	
Private enterprise—		
Houses completed	Nil	
Houses under construction 31st Dec., '48	3	

Preliminary steps have been taken in the clearance of some of the ore dilapidated houses in the Mile Town area. Progress has been slow, ainly on account of the difficulty of rehousing the occupants of unfit uses and the need for retaining those houses which, although they are b-standard in some respects, may be made reasonably fit for habitation r a further period. Difficulties have also been experienced in improving e conditions on sites where houses have been demolished. Many of ese sites are in the Mile Town area and will be included in the new velopment which is planned. It is, however, impracticable for the sites be developed individually in advance of the general development or r the sites to be acquired by the Council in advance of their needs and the meantime they remain very unsatisfactory although the conditions not constitute a public health nuisance.

Many of the older houses in Sheerness are damp, and houses in anville Road in particular were showing increased signs of dampness. was thought that conditions had become worse since a ditch on the uth-western side of the road, which may have drained the land, had en filled in. This ditch was reopened and piped and it is hoped that ainage will be improved and the dampness of the houses will decrease.

PUBLIC BATHS

The sea water swimming bath was opened from May 16th until ptember 19th and throughout the season was used by approximately ,000 persons. The filtration and chlorination plant is capable of dealing th the whole capacity of the bath in 6 hours and bacteriological tests ve all been very satisfactory throughout the season.

Proposals were made to convert the wartime cleansing station in ood Street so as to provide public slipper baths. The proposals provide r three baths for males and three for females together with the usual vatory accommodation. Although the small number of baths pro- ded will mean that the attendants' wages will be a disproportionately gh item in the expense account, the facilities so provided are a very cessary addition to the amenities of the town. It is hoped that they ll be fully appreciated and used by those members of the public who, til the housing programme has progressed much further, cannot be ovided with baths in their own homes.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY ANIMALS

Provision was made some years ago for the destruction of stray imals but the service had been discontinued. Following local repre- ntations the facilities have now been provided again for the destruction stray or sick cats and dogs free or at a charge which can be easily

afforded by the owners. The lethal chambers have been provided by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MORTUARY

The Sheerness Mortuary has been unsatisfactory for many years. The building is poor and its position is undesirable. Provision has been made for a new mortuary to be included in the redevelopment of the Mile Town area but this is unlikely to be provided for a considerable period. Negotiations were proceeding with the Medway and Gravesend Hospital Management Committee to allow the mortuary facilities at the Sheppey General Hospital to be made available and it is hoped that this may provide a suitable temporary arrangement.

CAMPING

One licence was granted for camping in an area near the sea front close to Barton's Point, following the installation of satisfactory sanitary amenities. The camping site was fully used during the season and was maintained in a very satisfactory state throughout the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION

Under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, Mr. D. E. Jacob, the Sanitary Inspector, has supplied me with the following figures and has prefaced his report with these comments.

"Additional duties as a result of the curtailment of time and eventual resignation of Mr. Howe on Housing seriously hindered the Sanitary Inspection of the district.

"The conditions in Mile Town and Blue Town gradually deteriorate whilst the rate of new building together with the number of families without separate homes makes it impossible to see the commencement of a progressive clearance of unfit houses at present.

"Whilst much time and patience is spent on interviewing applicants this is unproductive work and is done at the expense of routine sanitary and housing repair inspections.

"The need for education in food hygiene in the catering industry is evident."

A.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	19
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	24
2	(a)	Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Ni
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Ni
3		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
4		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	18

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 163

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

1 Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices Nil

2 Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 2

(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice 2

3 Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 6

Number of visits of all kinds made by the Inspector 1044

Notices served :—

Statutory	2
Informal	206

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

Keeping of animals	10
Overcrowding	57
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3
Defective sanitary accommodation	17
Drainage repaired	18
Drainage cleansed	17
Drainage reconstructed	3
Offensive accumulations	20
Refuse receptacles	25
Smoke nuisance	2
Yard paving	1
Dampness	20
Roofs and rain water pipes	31
Floors	14
Walls and ceilings	24
Windows and ventilation	4
Baths, lavatory basins, washing coppers and sinks ...	18
Water supplies	5
Miscellaneous	20

PREMISES OR OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1948	No. of faults & defects found	No. of faults & defects remedied
Bakehouses	5	19	2	2
Dairies	1	15	—	—
Slaughterhouses—				
Registered	5	not in use		
Licensed				
Other food preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	32	158	6	6
Houses let in lodgings	2	3	2	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health :—

	Number on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	8	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	21	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found :—

	No. found	No. remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Section 1 — want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Section 2 to 6	Nil	—	—	—	—
Section 7 — defective sanitary conveniences	4	4	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111) :—

	No. of outworkers	Action under Secs 110 and 111
Making of wearing apparel	3	Nil
Others	Nil	Nil

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	30
Batches of clothing disinfected after infectious disease	27
No. of rooms disinfested for verminous conditions	118
No. of Council houses disinfested for vermin	2
Batches of bedding disinfested for vermin	19

MILK SUPPLY

Number of producers	Nil
Number of producer retailers	Nil
Number of retailers	2

There are now only two retailers in Sheerness, the third giving up is business in preference to providing satisfactory premises.

H.T.S.T. plant was installed in the one dairy during the year, the ottle washing plant was overhauled and the building completely re-ecorated.

UNSOUND FOOD

The following amounts were condemned during the year as unfit r human consumption :—

Meat	395 lbs.
Fish	860 lbs.
Butter and Margarine	36 lbs.
Cereals	546½lbs.
Cheese	52 lbs.
Eggs	—
Milk	161 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetable	204 lbs.
Other foods	112 lbs.

Two complaints were referred to the Food and Drug Department f the Kent County Council.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

I am indebted to Mr. S. Strugnell, Chief Inspector of Weights and leasures, for details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers ithin the Urban District of Sheerness during the year 1948.

	Number of samples		Number of samples
Oil	1	Beef Dripping	1
Cough Syrup	1	Cold and Cough Cure ...	1
Liquid Paraffin	1	Aspirins	1
Syrup of Cresote	1	Eucalyptus and Menthol	1
Saccharine	1	Peppermints	1
Boric Acid Ointment ...	1	Vinegar	2
Cake Flour	1	Soup	1
Marmalade	2	Orange Juice	1
Sauce	1	Coffee	1
Dried Eggs	1	Jam	10
Lemonade Powder ...	2	Sponge Mixture ...	1
Gravy Powder	1	Whisky	1
Gin	1	Rum	1
Beer	1	Tea	2
Pepper	1	Vitacup	1
Milk of Magnesia ...	1	Pickle	1
Milk	25		

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1948

Compared with 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Death rate per 1,000 of population	11·7	12·9	13·0	13·8	12·9
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births ...	32·6	25·9	56·3	28·0	16·1
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	21·4	20·3	21·4	24·9	21·2
Notifiable Infectious Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis	66	237	175	385	107
Cases of Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–
Cases of Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–
Cases of Diphtheria	1	–	1	10	1
Cases of Scarlet Fever	13	11	11	8	12
Cases of Malaria	–	–	–	1	3
Cases of Whooping Cough	23	3	22	79	48
Cases of Measles	6	203	42	239	21
Cases of Tuberculosis notified ...	9	13	15	20	13
Deaths from Tuberculosis	6	5	7	3	8

INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of death of Infants under one year of age :

Month	Sex	Age	Cause
November	Male	1 month	Lobar Pneumonia.
July	Male	6 hours	Prematurity.
January	Male	3 days	Congenital atelectasis.
October	Female	1 week	Cerebral haemorrhage, prolonged labour.
December	Female	4 hours	Asphyxia neonatorum. Pulmonary atelectasis.

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district. MALES								
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
yphoid & parat. fevers ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
erebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
arlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
hooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
phtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
uberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1
her Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
philitic diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
fluenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
easles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c. polio-myel & polio-enceph	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c. inf. encephalitis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncer, stomach & duodenum	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
ncer, breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncer, all other sites ...	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9
abetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tra-cranial vascular lesions	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6
eart Disease	29	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	18
her circulatory diseases ...	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
onchitis	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
neumonia (all forms) ...	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
her respiratory diseases ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
lcer, stomach or duodenum	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
iarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ppendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
her digestive diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ephritis	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
aternal sepsis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
her maternal causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
remature birth	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ongenital mal., birth injury, infant diseases ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
oad traffic accidents ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
her violent causes ...	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
ll other causes	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	6
All causes	103	3	1	–	–	–	7	37	55

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district. FEMALES							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years
1 Typhoid & parat. fevers ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
7 Other Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 Syphilitic diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9 Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Ac. polio-myel & polio-enceph	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
12 Ac. inf. encephalitis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13 Cancer of uterus	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
14 Cancer, stomach & duodenum	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
15 Cancer, breast	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
16 Cancer, all other sites ...	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
17 Diabetes	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
19 Heart Disease	27	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
20 Other circulatory diseases ...	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
21 Bronchitis	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23 Other respiratory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24 Ulcer, stomach or duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26 Appendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27 Other digestive diseases ...	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
28 Nephritis	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
29 Maternal sepsis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Other maternal causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Premature birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Congenital mal., birth injury, infant diseases ...	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
33 Suicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
34 Road traffic accidents ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 Other violent causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36 All other causes	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
All causes	87	2	–	–	1	–	5	22

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1948

Disease	Notified			Number removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths registered.
	Total	Males	Females		
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	1	1	–	1	–
Scarlet Fever	12	2	10	10	–
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	–	4	–	–
Malaria	3	2	1	–	–
Erysipelas	9	5	4	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	–	–	–
Pneumonia	6	1	5	–	–
Cerebro-spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	–	1	–
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	–	1	1	1
Measles	*21	11	10	–	–
Whooping Cough	48	27	21	–	–
Totals	107	51	56	13	1

* Includes 1 non-civilian

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	At all ages	At Ages and Years												
		Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Diphtheria	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Scarlet Fever	12	–	1	–	1	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	
Typhoid & Paratyphoid ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	
Malaria	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	
Erysipelas	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pneumonia	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
Measles	21	1	5	3	3	3	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	
Whooping Cough ...	48	6	6	9	6	9	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Totals	107	8	12	14	10	15	20	4	5	5	4	7	3	

TUBERCULOSIS

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 to 5 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 to 15 years ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
15 to 25 years ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 35 years ...	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
35 to 45 years ...	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
45 to 55 years ...	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
55 to 65 years ...	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
65 and over ...	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Totals ...	*8	3	–	2	*5	3	–	–

* Includes 2 cases which were not notified before death

heppey Rural District Council

1948

Chairman : T. H. DALE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : E. J. BONNEY

Councillors :

A. J. ROBINSON

A. P. DUMMOTT

A. H. FOREMAN

W. J. HAGGAR

W/CMDR. W. E. JAMES

A. JOHNSON, J.P.

H. C. LOVE

C. LOVE, SEN.

C. LOVE, JUN.

B. J. MASCALL

A. E. RICHARDS

Clerk : S. P. WALTON

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor :

E. F. BRADING, A.R.S.I., M.INST.M. AND CY.E., M.S.I.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

SHEERNESS.

April 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sheppey Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I am able to report that throughout 1948 the health of the people of the Rural District was maintained at a satisfactory level.

This area is almost entirely residential and agricultural and there is no industrial development. The area is becoming increasingly popular with campers and the number and size of camping grounds is growing rapidly.

In the past the absence of planning restrictions allowed for more or less uncontrolled house building where drainage was necessarily into cesspools. The main drainage system in the district is limited in extent and under present conditions the extension of the system cannot be rapid, but steady progress has been maintained for some years in the abolition of cesspools, and it is satisfying to report that progress in this matter was fully maintained during 1948. It is hoped that a main drainage scheme for the Warden and Leysdown areas will be produced shortly.

The control of camping sites has also been improved. Under present economic circumstances the demand for facilities for camping holidays is very great, and much effort has been made to ensure that proper water supply and sanitary accommodation are available on all camping grounds without causing inconvenience to those who either provide or enjoy a camping holiday. Some of the camps are very well arranged and managed, but some are not as good as could be desired.

The housing programme has continued satisfactorily, and it may be noted that the major portion of all private enterprise building on the Isle of Sheppey takes place in the Rural District. The Sheerness Urban District Council have allowed some of their building licences for private building to be transferred to the Rural District.

The water undertaking at Leysdown was acquired by the Council at the beginning of 1948, and the pumping station at Leysdown which was in an unsatisfactory state was shut down in October, 1948, the water from then onwards being obtained from the Council's bore at Warden.

I have to thank you for your continued encouragement and to thank the staff for their willing co-operation throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

R. DUNCAN DEWAR,
Medical Officer of Health.

SHEPPEY RURAL DISTRICT

ea (acres)	19,949
pulation estimated for mid-1948 by Registrar-General ...	8,883
mber of inhabited houses in 1948	3,167
teable value	£51,037
n represented by a penny rate	£196

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

ve Births—	Total	Male	Female		
Legitimate	174	89	85	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	21.1
Illegitimate	13	6	7		
ll Births—	5	4	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	26.0
aths—	80	42	38	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	9.0

aths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	0	—
Other puerperal causes	1	5.2
Total	1	5.2

ath Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	21.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	—
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	1

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population of area is 8,883. The increase over the figure for 1947 is 379, the rease for the 1946-47 period being 268.

The number of live births registered during the year was 187 giving birth rate of 21.05 per 1,000 of population. This is 3.1 above the rate England and Wales but 5.3 below the figure for the previous year. irteen of the births or 6.9 per cent. were illegitimate.

The number of deaths registered during 1948 was 80, equivalent a death rate of 9.0. This is a decrease of 4.2 compared with 1947 and rate is 1.8 below that for England and Wales.

The number of children who died before reaching the age of one ar was 4, equivalent to an Infant Mortality rate of 21.4. The rate England and Wales was 34.

All these figures compare favourably with the rates for the country a whole and are very satisfactory. As the population is small, how- er, the rates should not be regarded as a precise measurement of the mparative health of the community.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a general decrease in the number of cases of infectious disease, the total number being less than half that of the previous year. There were no deaths from any of the acute notifiable infectious diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notificd during the year and three deaths from the same cause. There were no notifications of deaths of non-pulmonary cases. The total notifications and deaths for the previous year were 9 and 6 respectively.

At the end of 1948 the number of cases remaining on the tuberculosis register were :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	41
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	16

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Sheppey Rural District is supplied mainly with water obtained from deep bores. Three of the bores are operated by the Sheppey Water Company and the bores at Warden and Leysdown are owned by the Sheppey Rural District Council. The parishes of Elmley and Harty are supplied from private wells.

The number of houses supplied is as follows :—

	Houses supplied by		
	Pipe to house	Standpipe	Wel
Parish of Minster	2,177	—	—
Parish of Eastchurch	419	25	—
Parish of Leysdown	216	—	—
Parish of Warden	100	—	—
Parish of Elmley and Harty	1	—	29

The total consumption of water in the area (excluding Elmley and Harty was approximately 86¼ million gallons of which 82 million gallons were supplied by the Sheppey Water Company. This is equivalent to 26.5 gallons per head per day for all purposes, of which supplies to the Sheppey General Hospital and other metered supplies account for 3 gallons.

The Leysdown Water Company was taken over by the Sheppey Rural District Council on 1st January, 1948, and bacteriological reports on the water for the first half of the year were satisfactory. Five samples taken during August, September and October were, however, unsatisfactory with bacterial counts per cc ranging from 7 to 953 at 37°C and from 182 to 2660 at 22°C. *B.coli.* (presumptive) were found in 100 cc or less in three out of the five samples, but on further examination it was found that the organisms were not typical *B.coli.* In view of the unsatisfactory reports the pumping station at Leysdown was closed down in October and the Leysdown area was thereafter supplied with water from Warden Bore.

The reports on the bacteriological examination of water from the er sources are summarised below.

ource	Number of Samples	Number of organisms per cc capable of growth at 37°C Average of all Samples	37°C Highest in any Sample	22°C Average of all Samples	22°C Highest in any Sample	Number of samples in which *B.coli* (presumptive) found in 100 cc or less
bey Works, Minster reated	3	26	54	242	507	1 (typical *B.coli*)
bey Works, Minster ated	11	4	10	15	80	0
ter Lane, Eastchurch reated	5	15	47	344	1449	0
ter Lane, Eastchurch ated	4	3	9	6	12	0
ll End ated	12	2	6	5	19	0

The results of chemical analyses are given below :—

	Wall End	Abbey Works	Eastchurch	Warden
	Parts per 100,000			
tal solid residue ...	67.5	61.5	58.5	55.5
lorine	5.2	7.2	9.0	11.1
ee Ammonia	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03
buminoid Ammonia	None	None	None	None
trogen as Nitrates	None	None	None	None
itrogen as Nitrites	None	Faint trace	None	None
xygen absorbed				
¼ hour at 26.7°C	0.03	0.016	0.016	0.023
4 hours at 26.7°C	0.065	0.033	0.034	0.049
oxic Metals		Not detected		
ardness—				
Permanent			None	None
Temporary			1.0	1.0
Total			1.0	1.0
H.	7.78	8.16	8.26	8.58

None of the waters has any appreciable plumbo-solvent action.

HOUSING

Satisfactory progress in the construction of new houses was maintained throughout 1948. During the year 61 permanent houses were completed for the council and a further 28 were in the course of construction. In addition 6 houses were completed by private enterprise and 4 others were under construction. This gives a total of 67 completed houses as compared with 44 houses completed during the previous year.

No temporary houses were constructed.

The temporary housing accommodation at Bell Farm Camp which provided for 50 families was fully occupied during the year and continued to satisfy the most urgent requirements of the district. By arrangement with the Ministries the small number of huts at East End Lane Camp, which were occupied by squatters, were provided with a water supply and cooking and sanitary facilities.

A survey of the housing list at the end of the year showed that there were 261 live applications for council houses.

The number of building licences issued for essential repairs :—

For over £100	19
For less than £100	117

Licences for less than £100 refers to the period up to 30th June, 1948, only, when the regulations covering the issue of licences was altered.

REFUSE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Household refuse is disposed of by tipping on the council's site at Scrapsgate. The method of disposal is not altogether satisfactory because the difficulty in obtaining covering materials does not allow of properly controlled tipping. The site is, however, isolated and at a distance from any dwellings and little or no nuisance is caused to householders. A proposal to build a destructor to serve the needs of the Rural District together with the needs of adjoining areas was found to be impracticable.

No major alterations have been made to the sewage disposal system, but steady progress was made in the abolition of cesspools and the connection of existing buildings to the main drainage system. Further schemes for extension of the system were approved during the year, and a major scheme for the drainage of the Warden and Leysdown area was in the course of preparation.

The methods of sewage disposal in the various parishes is summarised below :—

Parish	Main Drainage	Cesspools	Pail Closets
Minster	2038	167	155
Eastchurch	113	245	179
Leysdown	—	197	71
Warden	—	127	19
Elmley and Harty ...	—	23	21

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

nber of visits of all kinds made by the Inspector	912
ices served :—	
Statutory	2
Informal	253

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	492
1(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	721
2(a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil
2(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3 Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
4 Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	490

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	490

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

1. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	Nil
3. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

Keeping of animals	
Sanitary accommodation—	
Insufficient	
Defective	
Drainage—	
Reconstructed	
Repaired	
Cleansed	1
Offensive accumulations	
Water supplies	
Refuse receptacles	1
Yard paving	
Dampness	
Roofs and rain water pipes	
Floors	
Walls and ceilings	
Windows and ventilation	
Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	
Miscellaneous	

PREMISES OR OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAW OR REGULATIONS

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1948	No. of faults & defects found	No. o faults defec remedi
Bakehouses	1	1	—	—
Dairies	17	51	4	3
Slaughterhouses—licensed	—	—	—	—
Other food preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	1	1	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health.

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written notices	Occupi prosecut
Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	40	Nil	Nil
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	25	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. found	No. remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	No. of prosecutions
ctions 1 to 6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ctions 7—Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

—OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 AND 111):

Making of wearing apparel 3
Action required under Sec. 110 and 111 nil

UNSOUND FOOD

The amount of food condemned during the year as unfit for human nsumption was 5cwt. 2qrs.

Meat	16 lbs.
Fish	420 lbs.
Butter and Margarine	
Cereals	16 lbs.
Cheese	3½lbs.
Eggs	
Milk	145 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	10 lbs.
Other foods	10 lbs.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

mber of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	12
mber of batches of clothing disinfected	10
mber of rooms disinfested for verminous conditions	9
mber of Council houses disinfested for verminous conditions ...	8

MILK SUPPLY

Number of producers	15
Number of producer retailers	8
Number of retailers	3
Number of farms licensed to produce:	
Accredited Milk	1
Tuberculin Test Milk	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

I am indebted to Mr. S. Strugnell, Chief Inspector of Weights an Measures, for Details of Samples taken by the County Sampling Officer within the Sheppey Rural District during the year 1948.

	Number of Samples		Number o Samples
Iodine	... 1	Quinine	... 1
Camphorated Oil	... 1	Cod Liver Oil ...	... 1
Aspirin	... 1	Gelatine	... 1
Pepper	... 1	Vinegar	... 1
Soup	... 1	Marmalade ..	... 2
Orange Champagne	... 1	Kola Champagne	... 1
Fish Paste ...	... 1	Piccalilli	... 1
Whisky	... 1	Strawberry Sponge	... 1
Cake Flour ...	... 1	Onion Powder ...	... 1
Coffee	... 1	Flour	... 1
Oatmeal	... 1	Lemonade Crystals	... 1
Dried Mint ...	... 1	Witch Hazel ...	... 1
Sal Volatile ...	... 1	Salad Dressing ...	... 1
Milk	... 26		

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1948

Compared with 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
ath rate per 1,000 of population	11·5	9·5	11·6	13·2	9·0
ant Mortality per 1,000 births ...	54·6	5·5	38·0	44·6	21·4
h rate per 1,000 of population	25·4	24·1	22·3	26·3	21·1
ifiable Diseases excluding Tuber- culosis	137	226	133	316	120
es of Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–
es of Enteric Fever	–	–	–	–	–
es of Diphtheria	–	–	1	1	1
es of Scarlet Fever	3	4	4	7	2
es of Malaria	–	–	–	–	1
es of Whooping Cough	81	4	6	80	51
es of Measles	14	190	16	192	54
es of Tuberculosis notified ...	6	11	11	9	4
aths from Tuberculosis	2	4	1	6	3

USES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

nth	Sex	Age	Cause
ne	Male	5 months	Diarrhœa and vomiting due to infantile gastro enteritis.
tober	Male	1 hour	Prematurity.
y	Male	5 minutes	Asphyxia Neonatorum Placenta prævia of mother.
nuary	Female	16 hours	Cerebral hæmorrhage.

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district. MALES							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years
1 Typhoid & parat. fevers ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
7 Other Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 Syphilitic diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
9 Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 Ac. polio-myel & polio-enceph	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 Ac. inf. encephalitis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Cancer, stomach & duodenum	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
15 Cancer, breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 Cancer, all other sites ...	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
17 Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
19 Heart Disease	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
20 Other circulatory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21 Bronchitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
22 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23 Other respiratory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24 Ulcer, stomach or duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
26 Appendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27 Other digestive diseases ...	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
28 Nephritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29 Maternal sepsis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Other maternal causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Premature birth	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Congenital mal., birth injury, infant diseases ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
33 Suicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34 Road traffic accidents ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 Other violent causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36 All other causes	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
All causes	42	3	–	–	–	1	–	16

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of residents, whether occurring within or without the district. FEMALES								
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 years and over
phoid & parat. fevers ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rebro-spinal Fever ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
phtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
berculosis of the Respiratory System	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
ner Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
philitic diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
luenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
asles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
polio-myel & polio-enceph	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
inf. encephalitis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncer, buc., cav, & oesoph.									
(M); uterus (F) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncer, stomach & duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncer, breast	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ncer, all other sites ...	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5
betes	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
ra-cranial vascular lesions	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
art Disease	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12
ner circulatory diseases ...	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
nchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
umonia (all forms) ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ner respiratory diseases ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
er, stomach or duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rrhœa (under 2 years) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pendicitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ner digestive diseases ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
phritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ternal sepsis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ner maternal causes ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
mature birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ngenital mal., birth injury, infant diseases ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
cide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
ad traffic accidents ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ner violent causes ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
other causes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All causes	38	1	–	–	–	–	2	9	26

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1948

Disease	Notified			Number removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths registered.
	Total	Males	Females		
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	1	–	1	1	–
Scarlet Fever	2	2	–	–	–
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	1	1	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	–
Malaria	1	1	–	–	–
Erysipelas	4	2	2	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	–	–	–
Pneumonia	5	3	2	–	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	54	25	29	–	–
Whooping Cough	51	22	29	–	–
Totals	120	57	63	1	0

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	At all ages	At Ages and Years											
		Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaria	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Erysipelas	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	54	1	7	4	4	8	24	4	1	1	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	51	8	5	6	13	5	10	3	–	–	–	1	–
Totals	120	10	12	12	17	13	34	8	1	3	2	5	3

TUBERCULOSIS

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 to 5 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 to 15 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 25 years ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
35 to 35 years ...	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
45 to 45 years ...	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
55 to 55 years ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 to 65 years ...	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
65 and over ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals ...	4	2*	–	–	1	2*	–	–

*Includes one case which was not notified before death.